

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, N.Y.—  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 265 Broadway, opposite  
Metropolitan Hotel.—ENTHUSIASTIC SINGING, DANCING, &c.—  
YOUNG AMERICA ON THE FLYING TRAPPEL.

TONY PARTON'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—SING-  
ING, DANCING, &c.—OLD DAME GRIN.

DODWORTH HALL, 60 Broadway.—BLIND TOM'S PIANO  
CONCERTS.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—SECOND CONCERT OF THE  
FORSYTH BROTHERS.

MONTPELLIER'S OPERA HOUSE, 37 and 39 Bowery.—  
ENTHUSIASTIC SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE  
FARMER SET.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—ENTHUSIASTIC MIN-  
STRELS.—SINGING, DANCING, &c.—THE  
FARMER SET.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 61 Broadway.—  
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

STEREOTYPING SCHOOL OF ART.—Corner of  
Grand and Crosby streets.

New York, Friday, November 3, 1865.

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily  
Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending May 1, 1865.
HERALD.....	\$1,095,000
Times.....	508,150
Tribune.....	252,000
Evening Post.....	169,427
World.....	100,000
Sun.....	151,079
Express.....	90,548
New York Herald.....	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....	\$71,330

## NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting  
any of our carriers who overcharge for the HERALD.  
Country subscribers to the NEW YORK HERALD are re-  
quested to remit their subscriptions, whenever prac-  
ticable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of  
transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine  
o'clock in the evening.

## THE NEWS.

A significant announcement is made in our Washington  
despatches, to the effect that the War Department has  
ordered a stop to be put to the sales of all manner of  
army transportation material. Though large quantities  
of this necessary adjunct of military movements have  
already been disposed of since the termination of the  
rebellion, there is still a considerable supply remaining  
in possession of the government, for which it would  
appear General Grant and the Secretary think we may  
have use.

The statement of the national indebtedness, as shown  
by the Treasury Department books on Tuesday last, the  
31st ult., was made public by Secretary McCulloch yester-  
day. From this it appears that the total amount of our  
national debt outstanding is now two thousand and  
seven hundred and forty million eight hundred and fifty-  
four thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars,  
showing a reduction during the past month of a little  
over four millions of dollars. The total yearly interest  
on the present debt is one hundred and thirty-eight mil-  
lion nine hundred and thirty-eight thousand and seven-  
ty-eight dollars, of which about sixty-seven and a half  
millions are payable in coin and about seventy-  
one and a quarter millions in legal tender  
notes. The amount of legal tender notes in  
circulation has been reduced about forty-four  
and a half million of dollars since the last monthly state-  
ment was made, it being now about six hundred and  
thirty-three million seven hundred and nine thousand  
dollars. There are now in the treasury over sixty-eight  
millions of dollars.

Two millions and a half of dollars of internal revenue  
were received by the government yesterday.

Provisional Governor Parsons, of Alabama, yesterday  
had an interview with the President, for the purpose, it  
is understood, of asking to influence the latter in the  
favor of abolishing slavery in the Southern States.

A fleet of naval vessels, consisting of the steamers  
Vanderbilt and Powhatan, the sloop-of-war Tuscarora  
and the Monitor Monadnock, will shortly, if it has not  
already, sail from Fort Monroe, by way of St. Thomas,  
West Indies, for San Francisco and other Pacific ports,  
to attend to our national interests on that side of the  
continent.

Additional intelligence of much interest in regard to  
the pending struggle in Mexico between republicanism  
and imperialism is given in our city of Mexico despatches  
to the 19th ult. and in the statements of President  
Juarez's military commander in the State of Coahuila,  
General Aguirre, who has lately arrived in this  
city. The general, very reasonably, looks upon the  
recent imperial story of a severe defeat of the republicans  
before Matamoros as a great exaggeration, and supposes  
it to have amounted to merely a repulse of Cortina's  
band, as Escobedo and other principal republican  
commanders in that section of the country, with their  
troops, were at a considerable distance from Matamoros  
on the 25th ult., when the engagement is said to  
have taken place, and were quietly awaiting the  
arrival of General Carranza from this country, with  
the expected means for carrying on the war vigorously.

Both General Aguirre and our correspondents report that  
nearly the entire Mexican population are ready to rise  
against the imperial yoke if they can only procure arms,  
and in almost an agony of anxiety they are looking to the  
great republic of the North for such aid as shall  
free them from the invaders. We have the an-  
nouncement of further victories of the republicans  
and accounts of operations by them in different parts of  
the country which wonderfully increase the probability of  
Maximilian. They have taken the town of Huasteco,  
routing the Austrian garrison, they have overrun large  
portions of the States of Mexico, Morelia and Queretaro;  
the State of Vera Cruz is undergoing a revolution, and  
the State forces of the republic are daily increasing in  
numbers. The estimates of the expenses of Maximilian's  
government for the coming year are given at fifty-  
seven million dollars, of which eighteen millions are for  
the army.

The new financial agency in this city, at 57 Broadway,  
established for the negotiation of the loan of thirty mil-  
lion dollars to the Mexican republic, was formally in-  
augurated yesterday, there being present on the occasion  
a large number of American and Mexican gentlemen of  
distinction. The rooms were handsomely decorated, a  
collation was partaken of, and speeches were made by  
Mr. Romero, President Juarez's Minister in Washington;  
General Wallace, Robert Dale Owen, S. S. Cox, of Ohio,  
and others.

An interesting account is given by our correspondent  
at Point de Galle, Island of Ceylon, of his visit to the  
United States mail steamer Wyoming, Commander  
Bankhead, which touched at that place on the 14th of  
September last for coal, on her way to Singapore, China,  
and Batavia. The arrival of the Wyoming afforded great  
delight to the few Americans in that far distant region,  
who looked with unbounded pride and feelings of exulta-  
tion on such a noble representative of one of the im-  
portant arms of their beloved republic's sustenance and  
defenders. The Wyoming's presence created considerable  
excitement among the inhabitants of the town gener-  
ally, and she was visited by large numbers of the offi-  
cials and leading citizens. She left Point de Galle after a  
stay of two days. All of her officers and crew were in  
good health, and she had met with no losses from sick-  
ness since leaving home.

The naval court martial now in session in Washington,  
of which Vice Admiral Farragut is chief, continued yester-  
day with the case of Colonel Marston, of the Marine  
corps, charged with misappropriation of money  
belonging to new recruits. The Colonel has pleaded  
guilty to the charge, and asked to be permitted to submit  
an explanatory statement. The court's decision on the  
present has not yet been given.

A Montreal dispatch states that five regiments of

troops are expected to arrive there soon, on their way to  
Upper Canada, to guard against Fenian operations. The  
Canadian papers contain references to other military  
movements for the same purpose, and an attack from the  
order on this side of the line is looked upon as al-  
most a prospective certainty.

Captain Hawthorn, who was a passenger on the steam-  
ship Republic, Captain Young, which left this port for  
New Orleans on the 18th ult., and was driven ashore on  
the Georgia coast during the recent tempestuous weather  
on the 25th and 26th, gives a brief but very interesting  
statement of the calamity. The Republic had on board  
altogether seventy-four persons, of whom thirty were  
passengers. Of these, only two, who remained on the  
wreck, were distributed among four boats and a raft  
which put off from the sinking vessel. Of these three  
boats, containing altogether thirty-three persons, are re-  
ported as having safely reached shore, though, from the some-  
what obscure telegrams in reference to the matter, it is  
impossible to decide positively whether more than two  
boats, with forty persons, have been heard from. Cap-  
tain Hawthorn was in command of one of the boats, car-  
rying twenty-three of the unfortunate, and arrived at  
Port Royal, S. C., after being tossed on the waves for  
two days and nights, on the 27th ult.

The steamship Columbia, which sailed from this port  
on the 19th ult. for Havana, experienced on the same  
day the commencement of the late gale, which continued  
with violence till the 22d. It became a perfect  
hurricane, and it appeared that the vessel must certainly  
go under; but the storm, and the arrival at  
Havana on the 25th ult., not, however, without hav-  
ing suffered some damage, but without any loss of life.

The government steamship Grand Gulf, which arrived  
here yesterday, from New Orleans on the 17th and Key  
West on the 25th ult., furnished us with some additional  
details of the disastrous effects of the gale on the Florida  
coast, already noticed in the HERALD.

The Boards of Registry in this city and Brooklyn, and  
the other portions of the Metropolitan Police district, will  
again hold sessions on to-day, to-morrow and Tuesday  
next to give those voters who have not yet done so a  
chance to appear and place their names on the voting  
lists Monday will be the last chance. So far only fifty-  
two thousand and twenty-four names have been regis-  
tered in this city. The vote polls of the city at the last  
Presidential election were one hundred and ten thousand  
three hundred and ninety.

A claim preliminary to the suit of the assignees of  
Ketchum & Co. against Charles Graham came up for  
adjudication in the Supreme Court yesterday. The latter  
offered eighty thousand dollars in gold checks against the  
one hundred thousand dollars sued for. But the plain-  
tiffs wish to compel the defendant to prove the genu-  
ine character as well as his ownership of the checks, the  
deposit of which they admit Judge Barnard or-  
dered the case to take its place on the calendar, as it  
was of two lengthy nature to admit of its hearing in  
this court.

The counsel for George Wagner, who is under sentence  
of death for the murder of his wife, and whose execu-  
tion was to take place on the 15th proximo, has ob-  
tained a writ of error from Judge Barnard, of the Superi-  
or Court, with a stay of proceedings. The arguments  
will come upon appeal before the general term of the  
court, which re-opens on Monday next.

The hearing of the charges of the Police Commis-  
sioners against the street cleaning contractors, Messrs.  
Brown, Dove and Knapp, for alleged failure to keep  
our streets in the condition required by the terms of  
their contract, was resumed yesterday before the full  
board of the Street Cleaning Commission, consisting of  
the heads of departments of the city government. On  
behalf of the Police Commissioners it was stated as their  
belief that the affidavits already made in regard to  
neglect to keep the streets clean were sufficient to con-  
stitute a clear case against the contractors, and it was  
said that there were over one hundred and twenty-five  
witnesses ready to testify against them. After hearing  
statements on both sides, it was agreed that the counsel  
for the contractors should be directed to file answers to  
the complaints, and the Commission adjourned till next  
Monday forenoon.

An article of much interest and importance to the  
citizens of the metropolis generally, giving a mass of  
facts in regard to the topography and original water  
courses of Manhattan Island, and pointing out its healthy  
and unhealthy sections, appears in our issue of this  
morning. Portions of it are calculated to slightly dis-  
turb the nerves of residents of some of the fashionable quar-  
ters, showing, as they do, that said localities contain  
within their foundations the seeds of fever and ague, and  
are ready, on receipt of sufficient provocation, to pour  
forth a volume of miasma. The article also suggests  
the proper remedies for these evils.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of  
Commerce, yesterday resolutions were adopted, and  
ordered to be transmitted to President Johnson and  
Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, approving the  
recent speech of the latter gentleman in favor of reduc-  
ing the amount of national paper currency and  
his action in the same direction, and protesting  
against any appeals that may be made to  
Congress to increase the issues of national bank notes  
beyond the limit of the three hundred million dollars  
already authorized. The Brazilian Minister, Senor  
d'Azambuja, and the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, an American  
resident of Brazil, were present, and, being introduced  
to the Chamber, made addresses, referring to the pro-  
gress which is being made in that country in commerce,  
internal improvements, general industry and agriculture,  
congratulating the mercantile communities both of the  
United States and Brazil on the establishment of the  
new steam line between New York and Rio Janeiro, as a  
speaking augury of the prospects for largely increased  
intercourse and trade between the two countries. An  
address of similar purport from the Rio Janeiro Chamber  
of Commerce was read. A few newsmen were invited  
and some other routine business of no general interest  
was transacted.

In his annual report, made to the City Comptroller on  
the 1st instant, of the expenses and revenue of his  
office, Surrogate Tucker shows that it has become a self-  
paying institution. The amount of fees paid into the  
county treasury equals the amount paid out for salaries,  
&c. of the office, and it is thus conducted without cost  
to the county. The Legislature in 1863 reduced the fees  
and costs of the county upon the administration of small  
estates, and the Surrogate thinks a still greater reduction  
possible.

A lecture on Australia was delivered last evening at the  
Cooper Institute by John Holden, a native of that new  
country. He traced the history of the discoveries  
and growth of the island continent, and stated, among  
the facts of interest, that the Murray river is navigable  
for nearly two thousand miles for steamboats; that many  
thousands of square miles of fertile land exist in the  
interior of the island, and that Stewart, the celebrated ex-  
plorer, very much resembles General Grant in personal  
appearance.

Bentham Fabian, whose name appeared in our report  
in the HERALD of last Saturday of a seizure of a large  
amount of alcohol in Brooklyn for alleged violation of the  
internal revenue, was arrested in Richmond, Va., on  
Wednesday of this week, on suspicion of being im-  
plicated in said transaction, and committed to prison, pre-  
liminary to being sent on to this city for examination.

A fire broke out about noon yesterday in a liquor im-  
porting and bottling establishment at No. 19 Beaver  
street, but was extinguished before much damage had  
been done. The total loss to stocks and building, by fire  
and water, is about two thousand dollars, which is fully  
covered by insurance.

A fire, the cause of which is unknown, broke out  
about three o'clock yesterday afternoon in a stable in  
the basement of 306 Eldridge street, burning to death six  
valuable horses and destroying other personal property  
and effecting considerable damage to the building.

The fire in the coal of the Metropolitan Gas Company,  
in the yard at the foot of Forty-second street, North  
river, which was first discovered on last Friday, con-  
tinues to burn. Yesterday afternoon it broke out with  
increased force, causing an alarm to be rung by the bells.

A republican mass meeting was held in Washington  
Hall, Brooklyn, last evening, which was addressed by  
Generals Van Wyck and Swift and others.

It is said that John Mitchell, who arrived in Richmond  
from the Fort Monroe prison on last Tuesday, is on his  
parole not to leave the State of Virginia without  
special permission of the governmental authorities.

One of our Richmond correspondents states that Col-  
onel Ames Brown, formerly Paymaster of the Department  
of Virginia, and some time ago ordered to Washington to  
answer complaints of defending the government and  
soldiers, has been granted the alternative of restoring  
the funds alleged to have been withheld and receiving  
an honorable discharge, or to stand his trial before a  
court martial. His decision is not yet known.

A correspondent sends us a letter from the father of  
Lewis Payne Powell, the young man who attempted to  
take the life of Secretary Seward, and who was executed  
for connection with Booth's assassination operations.  
The letter is dated at Live Oak, Florida, on the 20th of  
September, and is the first direct intelligence which has

been received from young Powell's family since the time  
of his arrest. It is brief but shows the father's grief  
over the crime, and the terrible fate of the son.

The stock market was unsettled yesterday morning,  
but closed firm. Gold was stronger, and closed at 146 1/2.  
Dollars was the ruling feature in business places yester-  
day, but the advance in gold occasioned more firm-  
ness, and as a general thing higher prices were asked.  
Wednesday's prices were willingly paid, but buyers de-  
clined to the advance demanded. Groceries were dull  
and nearly nominal. Cotton was firmer. Petroleum was  
quiet. On Change four was firmer, closing higher.  
Bread was without important change. Pork was dull  
and lower. Beef was steady. Lard was dull but unchanged.  
Whiskey was firm.

**Success of President Johnson's Policy.**  
Andrew Johnson has occupied the chair of  
the Chief Magistrate of the nation about six  
months. He was inaugurated and assumed the  
seals of government during one of the most  
excited periods in our history. The whole  
nation had been distracted by four years of  
fierce and relentless war, characterized in  
many instances with almost barbarous cruelty.  
The passions of the people of all sections of  
the country were worked up to the highest  
pitch, and upon the top of all this came the  
assassination of President Lincoln, just as the  
public began to understand his character and  
appreciate his merits. Appalled at this deed,  
the people in their horror called for revenge.  
Amid this excitement Mr. Johnson took hold of  
the helm of the ship of state, and by skillful  
management carried it through the storm.

When the gale had partially subsided, and the  
armies had crushed out all armed resistance, he  
boldly announced his course for the future and  
his plans to secure the benefits of peace and  
prosperity to all sections of the country. In  
this proclaiming his policy he was met with  
bitter opposition in many localities, and jeal-  
ousy and distrust in others. The leaders of the  
party which elected him almost everywhere  
advocated a strenuous opposition to his  
course. Officials holding high positions in the  
country travelled East and West, North and  
South, trying to arouse the people and argu-  
ing them into antagonism to the President's  
plan, and the walls of Faneuil Hall echoed to  
the appeals of the revolutionary Jacobins,  
who declared war of the fiercest kind in lan-  
guage bitter and acrimonious. Party con-  
ventions held stormy sessions, and party editors  
divided and took opposite sides on the ques-  
tions arising.

All this opposition had no effect upon Mr.  
Johnson. He quietly yet energetically pushed  
forward his work of reorganization, backed  
as he was by the independent press of the  
country and the good sense of the mass of the  
people. The South in the meantime began to  
recover from the shock of battle, and rapidly  
came forward with declarations of approval  
and pledges to accept the President's policy in  
earnest. The politicians of the North soon  
saw the signs of the times that their fate  
was sealed unless they came forward and sup-  
ported Andrew Johnson and the measures of  
his administration. One by one the party  
leaders announced their adhesion to that pro-  
gramme, until now we find the two great parties  
quarrelling with each other, each trying to  
prove to the public that it is the most earnest  
in its declarations endorsing President John-  
son. The urgent appeals of the Jacobine are  
dying away and are fast being numbered with  
the things of the past. Mr. Johnson's policy is  
rushing forward like the cataraict of Niagara  
arriving at its goal, carrying everything before it.

It is true that discordant tones are heard  
here and there, coming from the walls of the-  
oretic politicians, who, borne along on the cur-  
rent, see their doom awaiting them, and con-  
tinue their ravings in hopes that some one will  
come to their rescue before they are precipi-  
tated over the precipice. But no person heads  
these theories. The good sense of the masses, the  
interests of trade and commerce, the welfare  
and future prosperity of the country, are  
bound up in the success of the measures of  
readjustment of the President, and therefore  
accelerate the current. This tide fair to  
become so potent that even the New England  
representatives in the next Congress will  
hardly dare risk their opposition, but will  
unite their voices in support of the restoration  
programme of the administration.

But the adjustment of the Southern States  
to the new order of things is not the only  
great work which President Johnson has to  
perform during his term. It is necessary,  
however, that it should be brought to a suc-  
cessful issue first, as the starting point for  
what is to follow. With the settlement of that  
question comes the rearrangement of our  
finances on a more firm and enduring basis,  
suited to peace instead of war. It will then  
be the duty of his administration to reorganize  
Mexico by the removal of all monarchical in-  
fluences and the establishment of a stable re-  
publican government there. The American  
people must also reconstruct the maritime  
and international laws and make them  
free from the dictation of England and  
France and in accordance with the pro-  
gressive events of this century. Such is  
the mission of President Johnson, and the  
success of the first part of his work augurs  
well for the future, and foreshadows his com-  
plete triumph in every branch of the work if  
his life be spared. As already proven by the  
attempt to frustrate his policy in reference to  
the South, the appeals of the discontented and  
discordant spirits will have no effect upon him,  
and the politicians everywhere must rally to  
his support or be left high and dry on the  
breakers or swept into obscurity by the rapid  
progress of events. To him the politicians  
and party leaders will have to go or be  
ruined. This is no work of parties, but the up-  
rising of a great nation, the earnest work of a  
mighty people, with the statesman, Andrew  
Johnson, as their leader and guide.

**THE RUSSO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.**—The re-  
port of Colonel Bulkeley concerning his explo-  
rations for a telegraphic cable between Asia  
and America gives every promise of the early  
success of that enterprise. He found the bot-  
tom of Behring Strait admirably suited to re-  
ceive a cable. The temperature even at that  
high latitude is said not to be unfavorable to  
the enterprise. The Indians on the coasts of  
both continents were friendly to the ex-  
plorers, and will probably facilitate con-  
siderably the labors of the operators. We ac-  
cept the assurance of Colonel Bulkeley that  
"the telegraph can and will be built." Active  
preparations are now being made in England  
for the construction of a new Atlantic cable;  
so that the undertaking abandoned by the Great  
Eastern a few months ago may be resumed in  
the spring. We do not despair, therefore, of  
seeing both the Russo-American and the great  
Atlantic cables laid about the same time.

**How to Avoid Financial Difficulties.**  
After a merchant has passed a crisis which  
shook the foundations upon which a prosper-  
ous business had been constructed, and which  
threatened the stability and permanency of  
his house, he naturally, and with the same  
anxiety that a mariner seeks his bearings after  
a storm, consults his books, in order to fam-  
iliarize himself with the position in which he  
has been left, and to see what appliances are  
necessary to square accounts and enable him  
again to enter the avenues of trade. This is  
the present monetary condition of our gov-  
ernment. During his four years of trouble it  
has its credit tested, as no other nation on the  
face of the earth ever had, with unimpaired  
faith, and the time has now arrived to examine  
the books and satisfy ourselves of the possi-  
bility of taking a fresh start without producing  
those financial troubles and disorders which  
beset the path of other countries when they  
sought to emerge from similar conditions.

To reorganize a healthy movement and  
give stability to trade, and to restore our cur-  
rency to the metallic basis, without producing  
the general smash which is so much feared, and  
which some are so certain cannot be averted,  
many nice points are to be adjusted, and  
extreme and precipitate measures are to be  
avoided. The financial records of other na-  
tions afford very few lessons for our guidance  
other than to warn us of the dangers which en-  
compass us, and to show us the paths which  
are to be shunned. The force which England  
employed during a period of twelve years to  
restore the specie basis for the benefit of her  
landholders and bondholders ruined her trade-  
people and producing classes, and nearly  
brought a revolution upon her. A similar  
course must not be adopted in our case, or  
similar results will be sure to follow. There  
are no distinct classes or particular  
interests in this country that would be  
exclusively benefited by a return  
to specie payments, and consequently no spe-  
cial or exclusive legislation will be likely to  
be demanded for the furtherance of that end  
by any particular branch of business. Con-  
gress, therefore, relieved from any outside  
pressure, and from all influences prompted by  
interest among its members, such as was  
exercised in the British Parliament, can very well  
afford to remain passive and leave the people  
to decide when it will be most judicious to  
have transactions upon the standard of gold.

Change cannot be effected in a year, or  
even two; but if left to the natural advance-  
ment of our foreign and domestic trade, to the  
augmentation of our population, which is now  
pouring in from all the countries of Europe  
and from portions of Asia and Northern Africa,  
and to the great increase of our wealth, it will  
be one much quicker and more easily than it  
was accomplished under the forced rule of  
Great Britain.

We are a fast people. We fought more bat-  
tles during the four years of the rebellion than  
England was engaged in during her twenty  
years' struggle with France, and we rolled up  
nearly as large a debt in that short space as  
England contracted in all her wars and battles  
between 1797 and 1820. During that four  
years, too, we placed as many men in the field  
as Great Britain aggregated in the Napoleonic  
war, and we built a navy equal to hers in all  
and surpassed in many respects, which she had  
been a century in constructing. In the resto-  
ration of the metallic basis and the payment  
of our national debt we shall be equally fast,  
if the people themselves are left to shape the  
course of events untrammelled by the inter-  
ference of Congress and unfettered by such laws  
as we have reason to suppose would spring  
from the brain of men like Thaddeus Stevens,  
of Pennsylvania, and a number of visionary  
financial theorists.

**SOUTHERN PROVISIONAL GOVERNORS GREETING  
ON THE REBEL TRACK.**—With a broad and  
strong hint or two opportunely thrown in from  
President Johnson some of his Southern pro-  
visional governors who were off on getting  
on the right track. Governor Perry of South  
Carolina, for instance, in his message to his  
Legislature, referring to the necessity of borrow-  
ing money to get the State upon its legs again,  
says, "If you conclude to raise money in this  
way you ought to include the payment of the  
direct tax, and which South Carolina now owes  
the United States, and which her citizens will  
soon be called upon to pay." Here we have an  
honest recognition of the national debt. But  
Governor Perry must not forget the despatch of  
President Johnson to North Carolina urging  
her convention to declare secession and the  
rebel State debt null and void. Such a declara-  
tion will at once relieve the State of a great  
deal of trash and trouble.

Governor Johnson, of Georgia, comes up  
thirty and squarely to this recognition. He says  
to his State Convention that the restoration of  
Georgia to her allegiance to the Union "re-  
quires that the act of secession be cancelled,  
and that all other acts done and performed in  
aid of the rebellion be declared void and of  
no effect;" that the rebellion and all its obli-  
gations went down together, and ought to be  
buried in the same grave. He argues earnestly  
and powerfully that the best interests of the  
people, as well as the demands of loyalty, re-  
quire this thing to be done. This is the right  
way to go to work, and South Carolina,  
Georgia, and all the States concerned, if they  
wish President Johnson to recommend them to  
Congress, will take care to present themselves  
before him for admission with a clean bill of  
health.

**THE NEW RING GAINING STRENGTH.**—Ben  
Wood declares that since the new ring has pro-  
duced money, as we explained yesterday, he  
has secured the support of Tammany Hall;  
that the so-called "only regular democratic  
organization" has sold out its candidates and  
joined the new ring; that the Tammany leaders  
are corrupt enough to put up candidates on  
purpose to beat them, and that he has the  
whole game in his own hands. If this be true  
there is an end of Tammany Hall; some other  
organization will be recognized by the next  
State convention; Ben and Fernando Wood  
will supplant Cornell and Sweeney on the State  
Central Committee; Mozart will rule the roost  
and elect its own Mayor, and the "Old Wig-  
wam" will be occupied by another tribe of  
Indians. Whether it is true or not the election  
next week will determine. The last election  
showed a decided democratic majority in this  
city, and if the Tammany candidates are beaten  
now it will be for the reason that they are  
sold out by the Tammany leaders. The whole  
question is in a nutshell. Is Tammany or Mo-  
zart the regular democratic organization, and  
has Tammany been bought up by Ben Wood?

and the new ring? We shall see on next  
Wednesday morning, when the returns come in.

**The Substratum of New York.**  
We publish on another page an article com-  
piled in part from General Viole's fever and ague  
map of New York, showing the substratum of the  
city. From these curious developments our citi-  
zens will observe the causes for the prevalence  
of certain distempers and diseases in particular  
localities, including the most fashionable, and  
obtain a clue to a remedy therefor.

It appears that the original and natural dra-  
geage streams of the entire area of the city have  
been imperfectly filled up, and their places sup-  
plied by artificial sewers that utterly fail to drain  
off the water that is constantly accumulating.  
This water becomes stagnant, stinks and garbage  
are allowed to mingle with it, and the miasma  
and noxious vapors arising therefrom are the  
fruitful and inevitable sources of disease and  
mortality. When one reflects upon the fright-  
ful masses of putridity that underlie the streets,  
alleys, public buildings, private residences,  
vacant lots and a number of the public parks  
of the city, he cannot be at a loss to divine the  
reason why fever and ague, intermittent fevers  
and like complaints are chronic, and why epi-  
demics prevail with such virulence in those  
localities where once they break out. In the  
higher sections, such as the ridges of Broad-  
way and the old Bowery, Murray Hill and other  
elevated points, the water sheds both to the  
North and East rivers, render them healthy  
and salubrious. This is mainly because the  
drainage is perfect. But in the lower sections,  
and especially upon newly made land, the en-  
tire system of drainage is wretched and useful  
only to foster disease. One of our public  
buildings—the Tombs—is built upon what was  
once known as the Collect, a sheet of water at  
one time seventy feet deep, now filled up  
with rubbish and dead carcasses, without vent  
being allowed for the putrifying steam. The con-  
sequence is that deadly vapors are constantly  
arising in the prison, resulting in cases of  
asphyxia and death.

It is not long since one might scowp up  
a tumbler of water in a basement at the  
corner of Canal street and Broadway, and  
find it filled with animalcules, which, in  
a few minutes, became full fledged and  
troublesome insects. It was necessary to  
cremate the floor in order to make the place at  
all tenable. What were formerly known as  
Lispard meadow on the North river side and  
Stuyvesant meadow on the East river side  
(Mackerellville, &c.), covering large tracts of  
territory, are drained in a very imperfect man-  
ner. The lower part of Fifth avenue and  
other fashionable localities, where high stoops  
and brown stone fronts most attract the eye,  
the same imperfect system of drainage exists.

In order to remedy these defects in our dra-  
nage system it is necessary to accomplish two  
things. One is to institute a new and thorough  
system of drainage, the outlines of which we  
present in the article we have referred to, even  
to the raising of the aforesaid brown stone  
fronts on stilts while the work is being done,  
and the other is the cementing by a water and  
vapor proof composition the foundations, base-  
ments and cellars of all buildings the erection  
of which shall be contemplated.

The filthy condition of many of our streets,  
which have not seen the broom, brush, hoe or  
shovel of the street contractors since the new  
contract was awarded; the dangers of an epi-  
demic that threatens us, and the general  
hygienic welfare of the city, admonish our citi-  
zens and the authorities that something should  
be done, and that immediately, to effect a  
thorough and radical improvement in our  
system of drainage and sewerage. In the  
meantime it would be well for the authorities  
to look after the street cleaning contractors.

**PRESIDENT JOHNSON AND OUR GOVERNMENT  
JOURNALS.**—The Hon. Ben Wood, of the Daily  
Journal, and Monsieur Mantlin and the abet-  
ter, Messrs. Wood, of the World, profess to be  
pro-secessionists, the organs, guides and counsel-  
lors of President Johnson and his policy. But  
they do not come up to the mark. They have  
not a word to say upon those important fea-  
tures of President Johnson's restoration plat-  
form, the repudiation by the States concerned  
of their rebel debts and demands, and the rat-  
ification of the constitutional amendment. Upon  
these points President Johnson is positive and  
decisive. He has officially notified the States  
directly interested that the casting overboard  
as null and void of all the acts and debts of the  
rebellion and the legislative ratification of the  
great constitutional amendment abolishing and  
prohibiting slavery are essential to Southern  
restoration. And yet the News and the World,  
upon these subjects, are dumb as oysters. This  
may be the copperhead fashion of supporting  
Andy Johnson, but it is not a fashion which  
will commend itself to public confidence, the  
President, or to the honest New York de-  
mocracy.

**A GOOD BROUING.**—The Richmond Enquirer,  
which, for fifty years had been the propa-  
gandist of "the resolutions of 1798 and 1799," State  
sovereignty, and all that sort of revolutionary  
claptrap, and which went down in the flames of  
Richmond on the final retreat of General Lee,  
has been revived, and on a larger sheet  
than it ever before printed. In their first lead-  
ing article the editors recognize the significance  
of their oath of allegiance. They recognize  
the fact that "the question of supremacy be-  
tween the State and federal governments has  
been decided by the arbitrament of war," and  
they say that "now we acknowledge allegiance,  
first to the Union; before, we held obedience  
to be due first to the State." This is a good  
beginning, and if all the other Southern leaders  
and organs of the fire-eating school start from  
the same point we shall have no more experi-  
ments of State nullification or secession, and  
no more parties or cliques founded upon those  
absurd but disastrous heresies.

**THE BREAD AND FUEL QUESTION OUT WEST.**